Appendix L

Social and Economic Specialist Report

Resource: Social and Economic

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Prineville, Oregon

Social and Economic Resources

Past Management Actions

Gold was discovered in Canyon Creek in 1862 and marked the beginning of a economic boom in the area which saw $ 26 million worth of gold taken from the John Day and Canyon city area (GCCC 2003). By 1870 the mining boom was beginning to fade and other commodity uses in the valley were on the rise, including: farming, ranching and logging. By the 1940's the logging industry became the largest industry in the county, bigger than mining, farming and ranching. The logging industry remains the largest employer in the county (GCCC 2003).

Mining has occurred in most areas throughout the upper John Day basin, including Little Pine Creek and Canyon Creek, adjacent to Little Canyon Mountain. The streams in this area were heavily impacted and still show signs of historic mining in the form of altered channels and mine tailings in the flood plain. Mineral extraction as seen in this area is typically short-lived with most of the valuable minerals removed in a few short years after discovery. Limited mining still occurs on Little Canyon Mountain on several patented claims and numerous other claims.

Numerous roads and trails also exist on Little Canyon Mountain, mostly on the east side. These roads were typically created to access mining areas as claims were established. Over time a dense network of roads has emerged on the mountain. The main access road connects the county road and the Canyon Mountain Trailhead located on the Malheur National Forest adjacent to the Strawberry Wilderness Area.

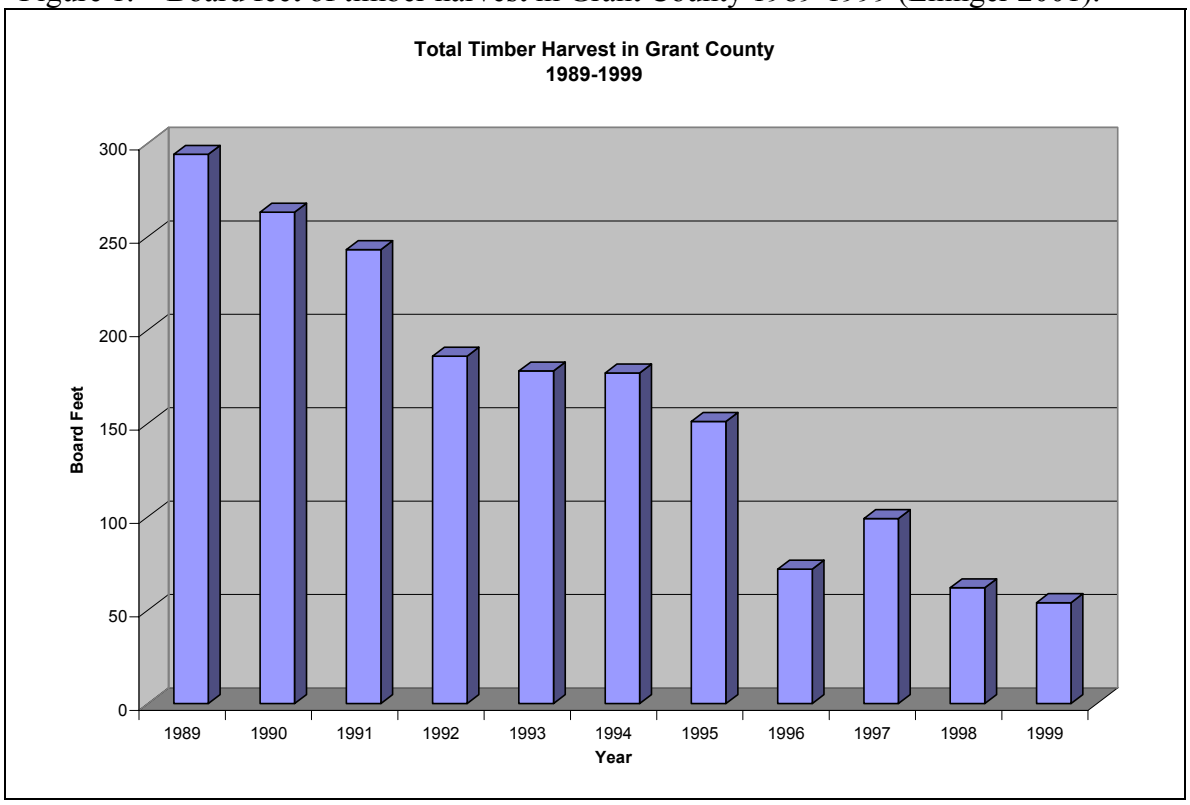
As the economic viability of mining waned other commodity uses such as farming, agriculture and logging increased in their economic viability in the area. By the 1940's logging was the largest industry in the county. However, as shown in Figure 1, the economic viability of timber harvest in the county has substantially decreased in the last decade.

Little Canyon Mountain itself has not been substantially logged. Several small scale tree removals occurred in the late 1960's in response to an outbreak of the spruce budworm.

More recently in the mid 1990's, after a wildfire on the southern slopes of the mountain caused significant tree mortality, a salvage harvest operation was completed.

Other wildfires have occurred adjacent to the area in past years. The potential for fire occurrence along with the increasingly severe effects of fire in overstocked forests adjacent to communities and homes, as witnessed in the 2000 and 2002 fire seasons nationwide, is of high concern to the residents of Canyon City and John Day.

Figure 1. – Board feet of timber harvest in Grant County 1989-1999 (Ehinger 2001).



Existing Environment/Condition

The Little Canyon Mountain Area is located within Grant County, Oregon, adjacent to two communities; John Day and Canyon City. The area has a colorful history centered around the natural resources in the area – timber, minerals and agriculture.

Grant County was created in 1864 and consists of 4,528 square miles of land, located primarily in the John Day Basin. In 1985 the population of Grant County was 8,230 people (GCCC 2003).

Originally a mining town, Canyon City witnessed the excitement of the gold rush. The remnants and effects of mining can still be seen on Little Canyon Mountain today. Several claims still exist on the mountain and of these several have been patented. Numerous roads and trails have been created to access mining claims and other areas on the mountain. These roads and trails are not maintained and are in terrible shape. The

main access road connects the county road to the Canyon Mountain Trailhead on the Malhuer National Forest. While it does function as a travel corridor for vehicles, its present conditions deters and under some weather conditions prohibits access.

As mineral activities became less lucrative the economy of the local region looked to other commodity based support, such as farming, ranching and timber production.

The logging industry surpassed all other industries in the county by the early 1940's. The past decade, however; has witnessed a substantial decrease in the logging industry in Grant County. Figure 1 depicts the annual board feet harvested due to logging in Grant County from 1989 to 1999. Since 1989 the amount of timber harvested in Grant County has decreased by roughly 80 percent. While the BLM manages some timbered lands within Grant County harvest from these lands has never been a consistently substantial contributor to the local economy. Individual sales have occurred but not to the scale seen from other publicly managed lands in the area. Little Canyon Mountain has not been logged by the BLM in the time it has been under BLM managed with the exception of a small salvage harvest operation that occurred in the mid 1990's.

The stands on Little Canyon Mountain are overstocked due to a lack of natural fire disturbance and lack of any significant management treatments over the last 75 to 100 years. These stand conditions coupled with existing drought have led to an outbreak of several insect species which are attacking and killing large numbers of trees on the mountainside.

On a national level the concern over stands such as these are moving to the forefront in resource management. The advent of more frequent, catastrophic stand replacement and community threatening fires has sparked several local, regional and national initiatives to address the concern. Locally Little Canyon Mountain has drawn much attention as an area that has not been managed to reduce the risk to the local communities from a catastrophic fire event.

Little Canyon Mountain provides the backdrop for the towns of John Day and Canyon City. From almost any point in these two communities Little Canyon Mountain can be seen rising in the background. As a result of its prominence in the local landscape conditions such as numerous red (dead) trees as the result of insect infestation and thicker stand conditions than adjacent lands draws attention to Little Canyon Mountain.

These concerns, and others, have led to the formation of the Little Canyon Mountain working group – a group dedicated to see action taken on the mountain to reduce the insect levels and protect the local communities and homes in the event of wildfire on the mountain. In addition to resource concerns this group has also drawn the attention to the recreational use on the mountain.

The BLM has not actively managed this area recreationally. It's close proximity to town draws local users to the area. Unfortunately most of the recreation use is not legal – primarily trash and household garbage dumping specifically within the pit area. A road

counter was installed on the main access road in the initial stages of developing management options for the area – these 'car counts' showed substantial use of the road and the area does occur – mostly between midnight and two a.m. Use at these times does not indicate the users are utilizing the mountain in 'traditional' recreation fashion. The mountain also provides substantial OHV use as evidenced by the number of trails on its slopes.

Reasonably foreseeable BLM and other public or private management actions with regard to your resource in the area not including this project (1-5 years into the future).

After implementation of this project it is unlikely that further timber volume would be harvest in the foreseeable future. In order to maintain less dense stand conditions periodic prescribed fire would occur on Little Canyon Mountain. An upcoming Resource Management Plan for the entire John Day basin is being considered by the Prineville BLM. If this process should occur the Little Canyon Mountain area may be further evaluated for closure or a designated trail system for OHV users.

Environmental Affects of No Management Action;

Current conditions would remain on the mountain. Mining would continue to occur at its present levels. The main access road would continue to degrade from its already deplorable condition, further increasing the difficulty and risk of traversing its length.

Forest conditions would continue to be overstocked and the insect infestation would continue to run rampant on the slopes of Little Canyon Mountain and likely move across the property line into private and other public lands. Red topped trees would be more noticeable in the local backdrop. As these trees lose their needle grey snags would remain. The canopy would become more open as trees died and Little Canyon Mountain would come to look more similar to its surrounding areas.

The high risk of catastrophic fire to the local communities and homes would remain.

Recreational use both legal and illegal would continue. No attempt would be made to clean the garbage from the pit area nor keep the area free from this use in the future.

The most significant impact as result of No Action to the social environment is the lack of trust that will be promoted by the government to its constituents that have raised a need and concern. The current era is one of significant mistrust of government, especially in eastern Oregon counties such as Grant County. A recent initiative was passed on a local ballot in Grant County for the local citizens to take over management of the public lands in their area primarily due to the lack of management and action exhibited by the federal government agencies with regard to resource management.

Allowing the resource conditions to continue to degrade and continue to increase the threat to local life and property will not improve the working relationship the BLM has with its constituents in this area.

Comparison of Alternatives for your resource, in light of specified measures and issues/concerns identified by ID Team.

Environmental Effects of Management Alternative B

This alternative would not affect any of the current social concerns on the mountain. It's limited treatment small diameter trees on 225 acres of the mountain will not reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire to the local communities and homes. If any merchantable value can be salvaged from the cut trees it would amount to approximately 12 thousand dollars in value at a local mill, which is likely not worth the effort to collect, deck, load, transport and process.

See affects to the No Action Alternative details.

Environmental Effects of Management Alternative C

This alternative would result in a tremendous decrease in catastrophic fire risk to the mountain and adjacent urban areas. Forest stands on the mountain would appear more open than their previous condition. Open patches would mimic pre-fire suppression conditions. This pattern would not provide a complete fuel break between the mountain and local residences. The areas with higher basal area at the public/private boundary would however, be surrounded by low, more reduced risk stands.

The amount of trees cut in this alternative would provide the potential to recover value from these bi-products of fuels thinning. The trees cut in this alternative would be worth an estimated 457 thousand dollars prior to processing.

Environmental Effects of Management Alternative D

This alternative would treat the entire mountain to a very low stand density. Post treatment stand conditions would be substantially more open across the entire mountain. This alternative would decrease the risk of catastrophic fire across the entire LCM area. The fuel break would be approximately 1.5 miles from the local urban areas.

The amount of trees cut in this alternative would provide the potential to recover value from these bi-products of fuels thinning. The trees cut in this alternative would be worth an estimated 347 thousand dollars prior to processing.

There would be substantial road work done in this alternative. The main access road would be upgraded along its entire length. It would be re-routed away from Little Pine Creek for a length of 0.15 miles. Several miles of existing roads would be closed as well.

Environmental Effects of Management Alternative E

This alternative would treat bands across the mountain to different stand densities. The lowest band would present the least risk for catastrophic fire. This is the area of LCM adjacent to residences and urban areas. The next band, approximately 0.25 miles from the public/private boundary would be treated to a greater stand density than the first band, and so-on up the mountain. As the top of the mountain is approached forest stands would become progressively thicker. This treatment would leave the mountain looking more like pre-treatment conditions than other alternatives.

The amount of trees cut in this alternative would provide the potential to recover value from these bi-products of fuels thinning. The trees cut in this alternative would be worth an estimated 564 thousand dollars prior to processing.

There would be substantial road work done in this alternative. The main access road would be upgraded along its entire length.

Environmental Effects of Management Alternative F

This alternative would treat similar vegetation areas across the mountain to different stand densities. The areas nearest the public/private boundary would be treated to the lowest stand densities and would present the least risk for catastrophic fire. The other areas on the mountain would all be treated to lower fire risk. Due to the delineation of treatment areas the post-treatment conditions have the potential to look more patchy than prior to treatment.

The amount of trees cut in this alternative would provide the potential to recover value from these bi-products of fuels thinning. The trees cut in this alternative would be worth an estimated 442 thousand dollars prior to processing.

References Section

Ehinger, P.F. and Associates 2001. Columbia Basin Socio-Economic Assessment – Phase II Forest Products Data: 1989-2000. Eugene, OR. April 2001.

1. A brief description of why each reference was used, i.e. its applicability, accuracy, most recent data, etc.
2. A copy of the cover page and specific pages referenced for each citation.

Grant County Chamber of Commerce 2002. Come Play With Us. Web site www.grantcounty.cc/

Sonoran Institute 2002. Economic Profile System. Bozeman, Montana.

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The best documentation of ecosystems, geology and evolution of Grant County can be found in the **Malheur National Forest** section of this website. The '**Heritage**' section may be of particular interest to you as a comprehensive overview. An excellent genealogical resource can be found at Roxann Gess Smith's **genealogy and history** site.

Grant County was created October 14, 1864, from parts of Wasco and Umatilla Counties, and was named for General Ulysses S. Grant. Grant was assigned to help protect the early settlers in Oregon in the 1850's before becoming famous for leading the Union Army to victory in the Civil War.

The County consists of 4,528 Square miles, and is drained primarily by the four forks of the John Day River, which eventually flows into the Columbia River. Population of the County in 1985 was 8,230 people.

Gold Fever!

The discovery of gold in Canyon Creek in June, 1862 was the beginning of an era which saw $26,000,000 in gold mined from the Canyon City - John Day area. The towns of Canyon City and John Day were born during this time, with Canyon City named as the county seat when Grant County was formed two years later.

Hundreds of Chinese immigrated to this area during the gold rush to work in the mines. The 1879 Census lists 960 whites and 2,468 Chinese miners in the gold fields of Eastern Oregon. while most were shunned by the white community, a few of the Chinese were accepted.

Among these were "Doc" Ing Hay and Lung On, owners of the Kam Wah Chung & Co. in John Day. The two men provided the community with staples and supplies, and a meeting place in which the local Chinese could worship, smoke

opium, talk and gamble. Doc Hay was an herbalist who treated both whites and Chinese for many years. Lung On was a successful businessman, owning among other enterprises, the first automobile dealer-ship in Eastern Oregon.

The Kam Wa Chung and Co. building is still standing, is now a museum and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The museum contains a wide range of tools, furniture, business and personal papers, canned goods, bootleg whiskey, religious objects and herbs and medicines used by Doc Hay.

Prairie City, about 13 miles east of John Day along the John Day River, was also a gold mining town. Gold was discovered in Dixie Creek in 1862, and a town sprang up about 3.5 miles from the present site of Prairie City. It was called Dixie. Eventually Prairie City, built on the open valley floor, became the dominant town in the area, and Dixie faded into memory.

Agriculture and Logging

In the same year that the gold rush began, F. C. Trowbridge filed the first homestead claim in what was to become Grant County. As the population of the area grew, the demand for supplies grew with it and more farms and ranches sprang up around the county. By the 1870s and the 1880s the areas around Fox, Izee, Long Creek, Ritter, Seneca and Silvies had been settled. The mining boom was on the wane by 1870, and farming, ranching and logging were on the way to becoming the mainstays of Grant County.

In 1889 Harney County was created out of the southern half of Grant County. The Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago built a mill in Harney County, providing the first major outlet for the ponderosa pine logs from Grant County. The town of Seneca began as a Hines company town in Bear Valley south of John Day. The railroad from Seneca to Burns was used to ship logs and lumber to Burns from the huge forests south of John Day.

Logging and sawmilling surpassed agriculture and ranching as the county's primary industry in the 1940s and is still the largest employer in the county.

Who Was John Day?

Visitors to Grant County often ask "Was there really a John Day?' Little is

known about the man for whom a river, a dam and two towns (John Day and Dayville) were named. The following story is based on historical fact - some of it may be true.

John Day was a hunter from the backwoods of Virginia. He had been employed by Ramsay Crooks for several years when he arrived in Oregon, at about 40 years of age. He was described as six feet two inches tall, a handsome man with a manly countenance, straight as an Indian with an elastic step "as if he trod on springs". It was his boast that in his younger days nothing could hurt or daunt him, but he had lived too fast and injured his constitution by excesses. Still, he was strong of hand, bold of heart, a prime woodsman, and an almost unerring shot.

John Day was engaged by the Wilson Price Hunt or "Overland Party" of the Pacific Fur Company (Astorians) as a hunter in the fall of 1810. They were to cross the Plains and Rocky Mountains during 1811, and arrive in Astoria during the winter or early spring of 1812. John Day's early excesses evidently incapacitated him for the extreme hardships of this journey. During December, 1811 he became ill, and his life was saved only because Ramsay Crooks remained behind with him at an Indian camp near Weiser, Idaho, The following spring, Crooks and Day made their way across the Blue Mountains to the Columbia River. They were attacked by Indians, robbed, and left naked near the mouth of the Mau Mau River, thirty miles east of The Dalles. After the attack the two men started back to the friendly Walla Walla country when they met Robert Stuart's party going to Astoria. The two men joined this party and reached Astoria in early May, 1812. The people started calling the Mau Mau River "John Day River" because he was attacked there. Within a very few years, the maps changed the name to John Day, and then a valley, two cities, the fossil beds and a dam took on the name of the river. It is likely that John Day never actually visited the area which now uses his name so frequently.

On June 20, 1812, John Day was assigned to accompany Robert Stuart back across the plains to St, Louis with dispatches from Astoria to John Jacob Astor. During the night of July 2, 1812, while encamped near Wapato Island, John Day became "deranged" and attempted suicide. He then ran away from the party and wandered through the woods until he died.(This is the first recorded death.) Washington Irving, on pages 111-112 of Volume 2 of Astoria stated that at this point Day was sent back to Astoria, but "his constitution" was completely broken by the hardship he had undergone and he died within a year, (This was his second recorded death.)

After this reference by Irving, John Day receives no further mention in the writings of the Pacific Fur Company or the Northwest Company during their careers on the Columbia River. There is no proof of statements that he retired from his associates and died in a small hunter's cabin on the banks of a large creek that empties into the Columbia a few miles above Tongue Point. This is his third recorded death.

John Day's name was not mentioned again until 1814 when a "bridge" of ten canoes containing nearly eighty men left Astoria bound for Athaska Pass. The names of the entire party were listed by Alex Henry in his journal, including "Passenger Joshua Day". Since there was no such person among the Eighth Company in Astoria it was concluded that Joshua Day and John Day were one and the same. The next record of John Day is contained in the journal of Alex Ross, Hudson Bay Company Snake River country, 1823-24. It reads "Went up the Headwaters of the river. This is the defile where in 1819 died John Day." Day's defile is a mountain valley which heads in the Salmon River Mountains in Central Idaho. (This is death number four and is considered by most to be the last and correct one.)

He left a lawful Will and Testament" which was brought back by Donald McKenzie. The will left all of John Day's ready cash to Miss Rachel MacKenzie, and all of his property to Donald McKenzie. The will was given to him by the King of Spain for services rendered. Even though history does not record it, John Day must have been an outstanding man. Wherever he went, a creek, valley or river was named after him.

Now a large dam on the Columbia River bears his name, and the "John Day country" includes the four branches of the John Day River, with the main branch running through the town of John Day.

Prehistory in Grant County

Any history of John Day would be incomplete without mention of the John Day Fossil Beds. Since the late 1800s, scientists have been sifting through the unique record of ancient life preserved in the volcanic ash of the fossil beds. Over 14,000 acres of the fossil beds are now a part of our National Park system, having been designated a National Monument in 1974. The beds contain bones, leaves, wood, nuts and seeds which paint a fascinating picture of the Age of Mammals - the time between the extinction of the dinosaurs and

the beginning of the Ice Age.

At the headquarters of the National Monument at the Cant Ranch house northwest of Dayville, visitors can tour a historic ranch house, watch scientists at work preparing fossils for display and see exhibits which tell the story of the area millions of years ago.

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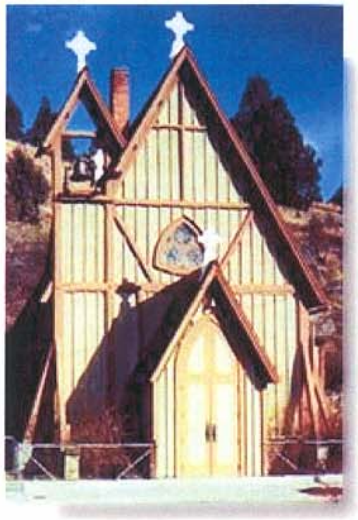

Canyon City Facts:

- Gold discovered in 1862
- 1862-1865 Canyon city was larger than Portland
- Incorporated in 1891
- Elevation: 3,194 ft.
- Population: 705

Sights of Interest:

- Downtown, Murals, City Park
- Historic St. Thomas Episcopal Church
- F. C. Sells Brewery Site
- Ox Bow Trading Company
- Grant County Museum, Greenhorn Jail and Joaquin Miller Cabin
- Boot Hill, Mid-County and St. Andrews Cemetaries
- Canyon Mountain Trail

Annual Celebrations:

- ' 62 Days: A celebration of the town's legacy hosted by the Whiskey Gulch Gang, June 9,10 and 11
- Music in the Park: June, July, August

Canyon City is the county seat of Grant County. Canyon Mountain guards this small but picturesque town, located approximately seventy miles north of Burns and one mile south of John Day in East Central Oregon. Living history truly stands out to the visitor of Canyon City. Two historic murals and a sign in the city park depict Canyon City's exciting "Gold Rush" era. The recently renovated buildings enhance the city's rustic charm and historic significance. Gold was first discovered in Canyon Creek which flows through town. Some still find it tempting to try their luck panning.

The downtown area attracts visitors of all ages. The city park in the heart of town is a favorite picnic spot as well as play area for the local young people. The annual Music in the Park series, performed during the summer months, is enjoyed by residents of the entire county. The city has been.referred to as a "bedroom community". Our community spirit, scenic beauty, good water, and strong community leadership make Canyon City a desirable place to live, Canyon City is the site of numerous small businesses, cottage industries, and government and associated offices. Accomodations for our visitors are plentiful at nearby John Day.

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Welcome to eastern Oregon!

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John Day Facts:

- Namesake: John Day, a member of the Astor expedition

- Incorporated: 1888
- Elevation: 3,083'
- Area: 1,200 acres
- Population: 1,930
- Average Temperature (1998) January - Low: 25 High: 46 July - Low: 55 High: 92
- Annual Precipitation: 14.63"

Principal Industries / Employers:

- Malheur National Forest

- Bureau of Land Management
- National Park Service
- Oregon State Police
- Malheur Lumber Company
- Grant Western Lumber Company
- Agriculture
- Tourism

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Annual Events:

- High School Rodeo - May 20 & 21
- John Day Valley Mule Classic - June 10 & 11
- Grant County Fair - August 15-20
- Grape & Grain Festival & Art Auction - November 17
- Timber Truckers Light Parade - December 9

John Day is located at the junction of State Highway 26 and U.S. Highway 395. The largest town in Grant County, we're 117 miles east of Prineville on Highway 26. Oregon's natural beauty is overwhelming here and outdoor recreation opportunities are abundant throughout the John Day region. Thousands of acres of public land offer backpacking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, or scenic driving. All or part of three national wilderness areas are within the County boundaries and most of the 1.46 million acre Malheur National Forest.

The community includes several churches, the Blue Mountain Hospital and The John Day Public Golf Course. The Grant Administration School District No. 3 serves students from the sixth grade at the Blue Mountain Junior High School through the twelfth grade at Grant Union High School.

The John Day-Canyon City Parks and Recreation District operates a summer swimming pool at the city park and the 7th Street Complex, host to little league fields including the Norris Mosier Field as well as several soccer and softball fields for people of all ages to enjoy. At the same location are the Malone and McConnell baseball fields where the Grant Union Prospectors play. Babe Ruth and American Legion leagues run throughout the summer months. Malone Field is known to be one of the best high school baseball fields in the State of Oregon.

The City of John Day is protected by a John Day Police Department Staff of one Police Chief and four officers allowing 24-hour response and patrol along with an active volunteer fire department. The City also houses the Grant County 9-1-1 Dispatch Center.

Restaurants are abundant in John Day, from family dinner houses to fast food service. Lodging is easy, you can choose from a bed and breakfast to several motels located in downtown John Day. At the Grant County Fairgrounds, there is a RV Park with 25 full hookups for your convenience. Transportation by air is convenient at the Grant County Regional Airport-Ogilvie Field, located at 720 Airport Road, John Day.

In John Day, visit the Kam Wah Chung & Co. Museum for a unique look at the past through the eyes of the Chinese immigrants who worked the gold mines of eastern Oregon. Located in a building which was the focal point of the Chinese community, the museum is open from early May through October. *CONTINUE*

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Economic Profile System

Grant County, OR

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Population, Employment, Earnings and Personal Income Trends

Grant County, OR

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February 14, 2003

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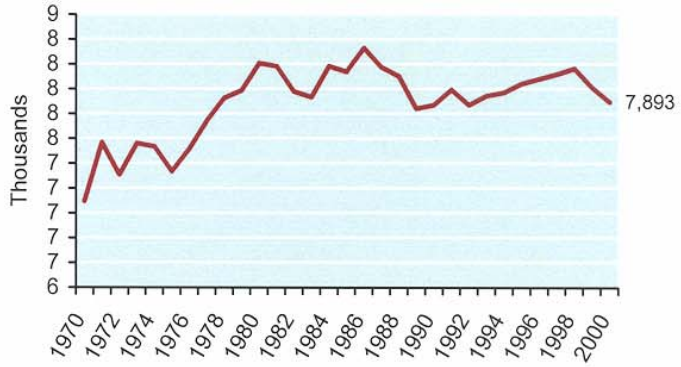
Summary Findings

Population

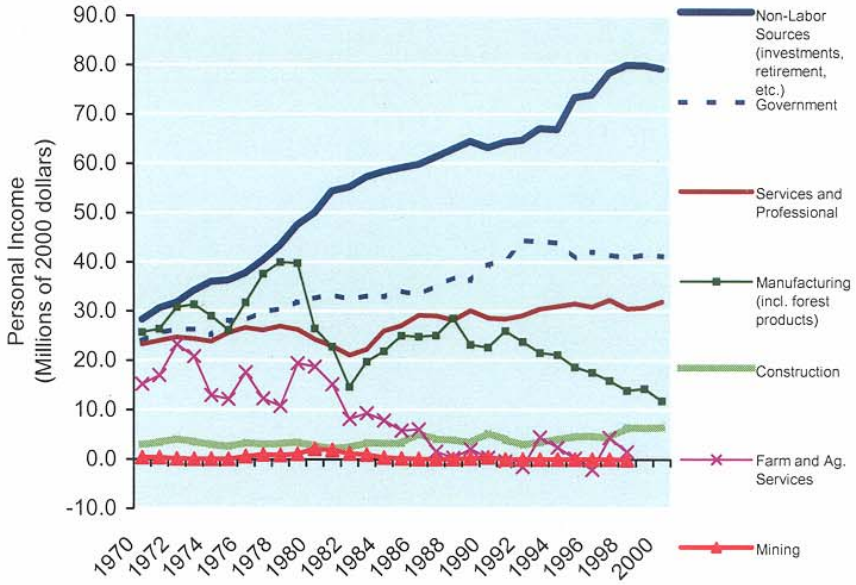
- From 1970 to 2000 Grant County, OR grew by 798 people, a 11% increase in population.



Income Growth or Decline by Major Category

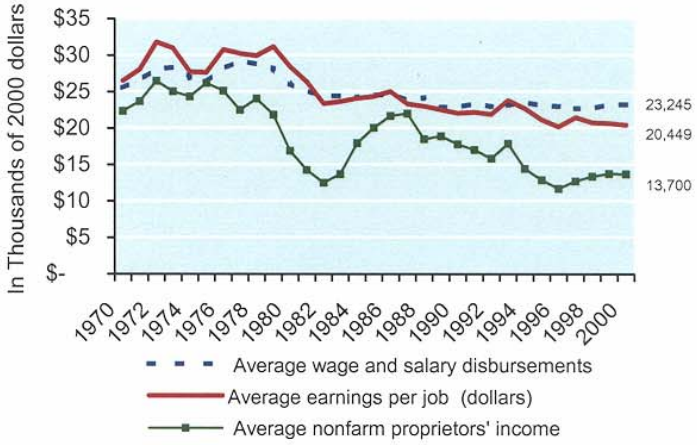
- #N/A

- #N/A



Average Earnings

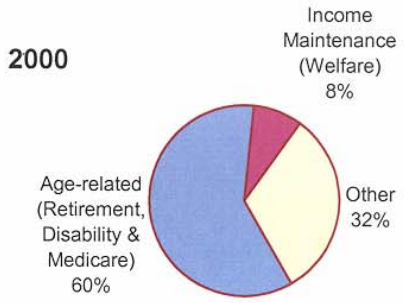
- Average earnings per job, in real terms, dropped from $26,522 in 1970 to $20,449 in 2000.



Summary Findings

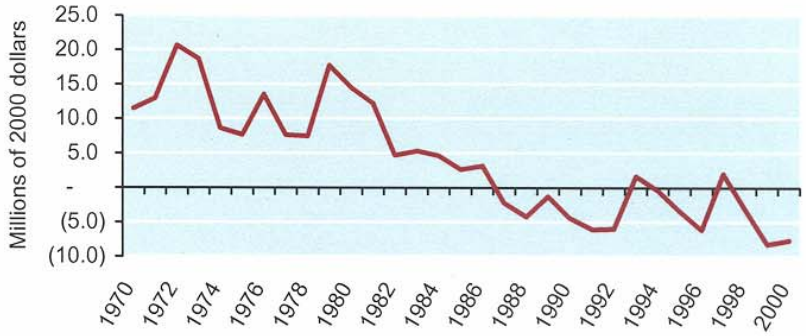
Components of Transfer Payments

- In 2000, 60% of Transfer Payments were from age-related sources (retirement, disability, insurance payments, and Medicare). 8% was from welfare.



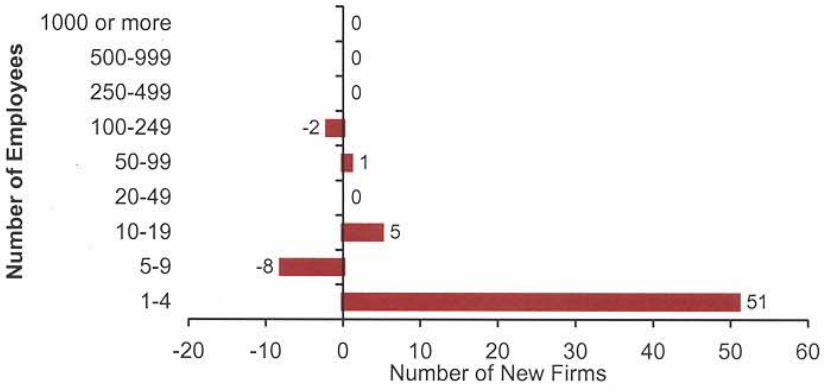
Net Farm Income

- Net income from farming and ranching dropped from $11 million in 1970 to -$8 million in 2000.



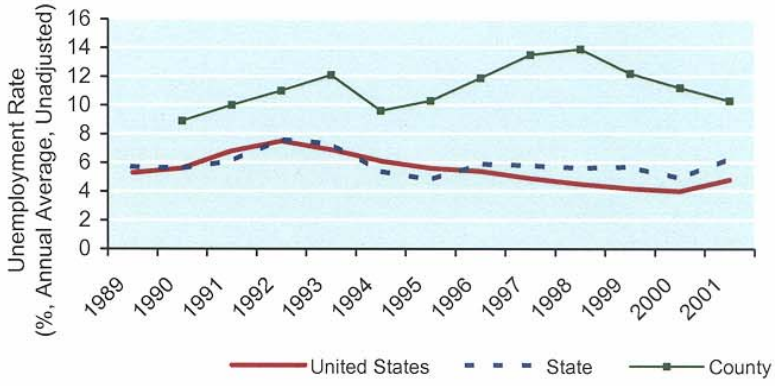
New Firms by Employment Size 1990 to 2000

- From 1990 to 2000 the majority of new businesses established in Grant County, OR were small, with fewer than 20 employees.



Annual Average Unemployment Rate Comparing County to State

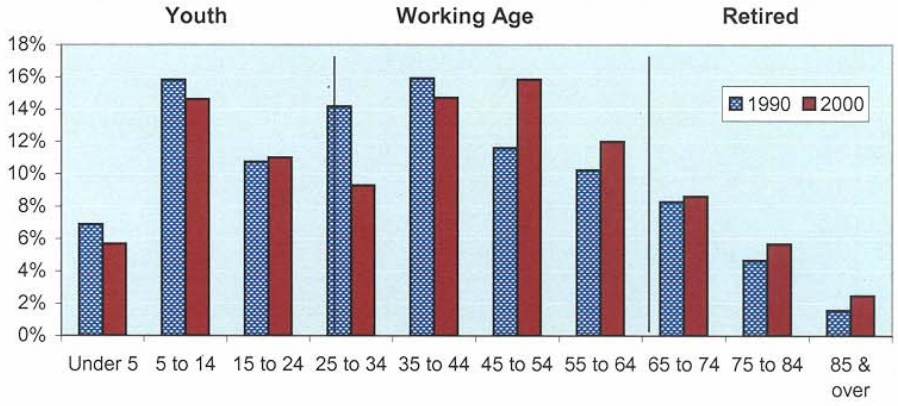
- In 2001, the unemployment rate in Grant County, OR was 10.3%, compared to 6.3% for the state and 4.8% for the nation.



Census Population

Age Breakout in 2000

- The median age in Grant County, OR is 41.7 years old, compared to 36.3 in the state and 35.3 in the nation.
- In 2000, the baby boom was aged 40 - 55.



Trends

- Retirement age category has been growing.

Population by Category, 1990 & 2000

	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	% Chg 1990 - 2000	% Chg per Year 1990 - 2000
Population	7,853		7,935		1%	0.1%
Male	3,950	50%	3,954	50%	0%	0.0%
Female	3,903	50%	3,981	50%	2%	0.2%
Under 20 years	2,314	29%	2,226	28%	-4%	-0.4%
65 years and over	1,140	15%	1,330	17%	17%	1.7%
Median Age			41.7			

Race Breakout

- Race is broken out two ways. The Hispanic breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

Population by Race in 2000

	County	% of Total	State	% of Total
White	7,593	95.7%	2,961,623	86.6%
Black or African American	8	0.1%	55,662	1.6%
American Indian & Alaska Native	127	1.6%	45,211	1.3%
Asian	15	0.2%	101,350	3.0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	3	0.0%	7,976	0.2%
Some other race	54	0.7%	144,832	4.2%
Two or more races	135	1.7%	104,745	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	163	2.1%	275,314	8.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,772	97.9%	3,146,085	92.0%

Household Type

- Grant County, OR has a higher owner occupancy rate than the state.

Population by Household Type in 2000

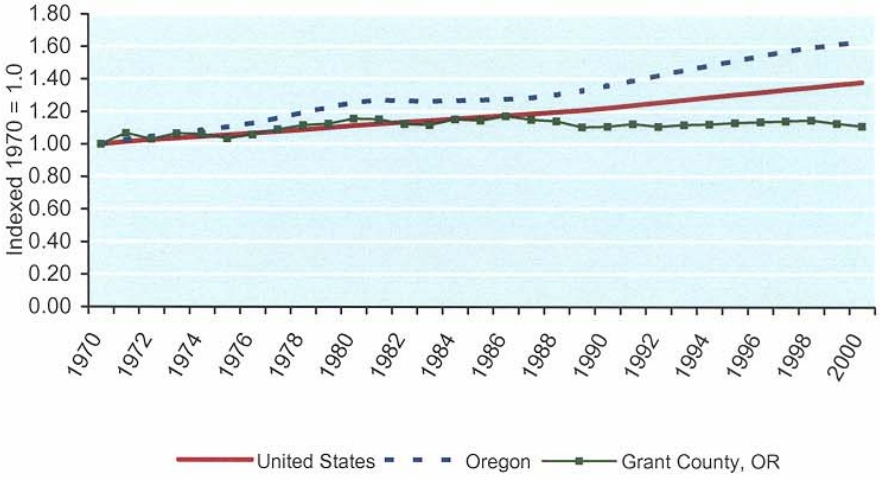
	County	% of Total	State	% of Total
Total Housing Units	4,004		1,452,709	
Occupied Housing Units	3,246	81.1%	1,333,723	91.8%
Vacant Housing Units	758	18.9%	118,986	8.2%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occ. Use	303	7.6%	36,850	2.5%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	2.1%		2.3%	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	14.1%		7.3%	
Housing Tenure	**County**	**% of Occ.**	**State**	**% of Occ.**
Occupied Housing Units	3,246		1,333,723	
Owner-occupied Housing Units	2,387	73.5%	856,951	64.3%
Renter-occupied Housing Units	859	26.5%	476,772	35.7%
Avg Household Size - Owner Occupied	2.4		2.6	
Avg Household Size - Renter Occupied	2.3		2.4	

Population

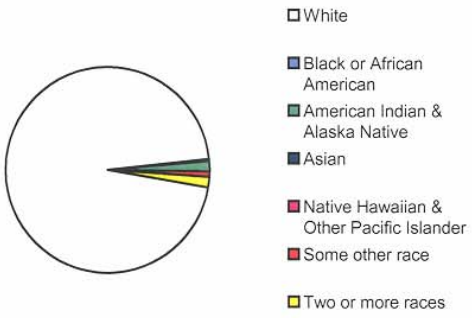
- From 1970 to 2000 Grant County, OR grew by 798 people, a 11% increase in population.

Compared to State and the Nation

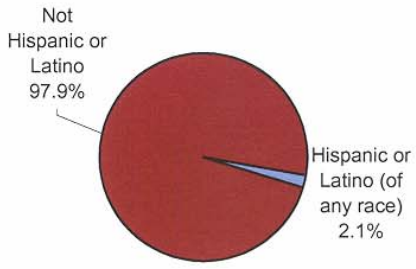
- Since 1970, the population in Grant County, OR has grown slower than the state and slower than the nation.



2000 Race Breakout



2000 Hispanic Breakout



Job Growth

(See next page)

- From 1970 to 2000, 989 new jobs were created.

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Jobs 1970 & 2000

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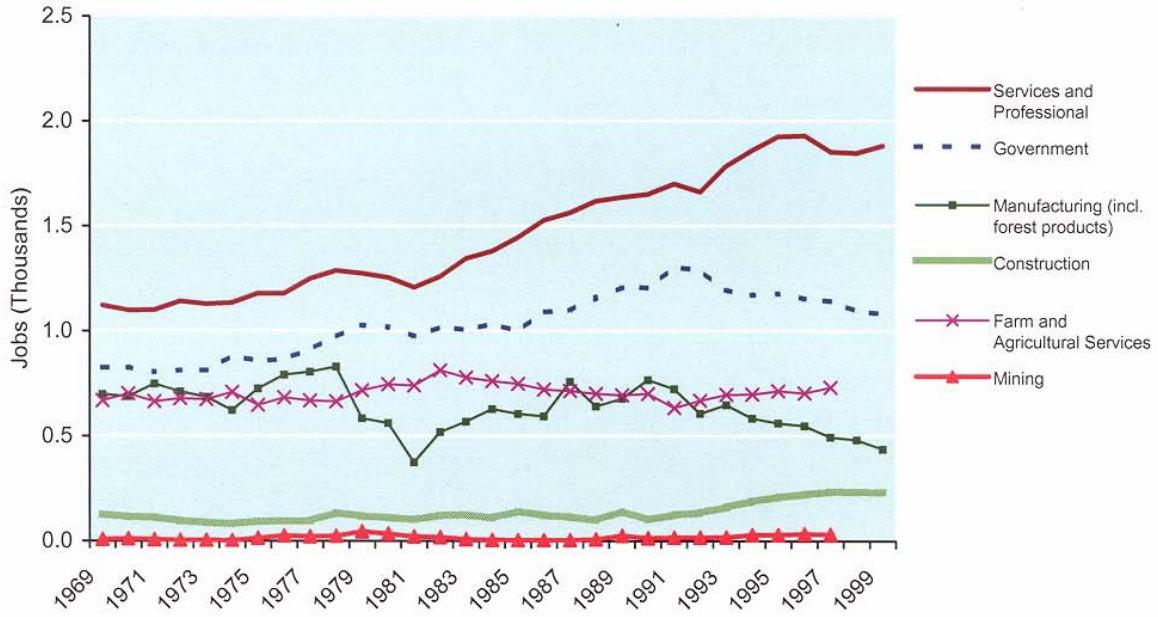


Employment by Industry
Changes from 1970 to 2000

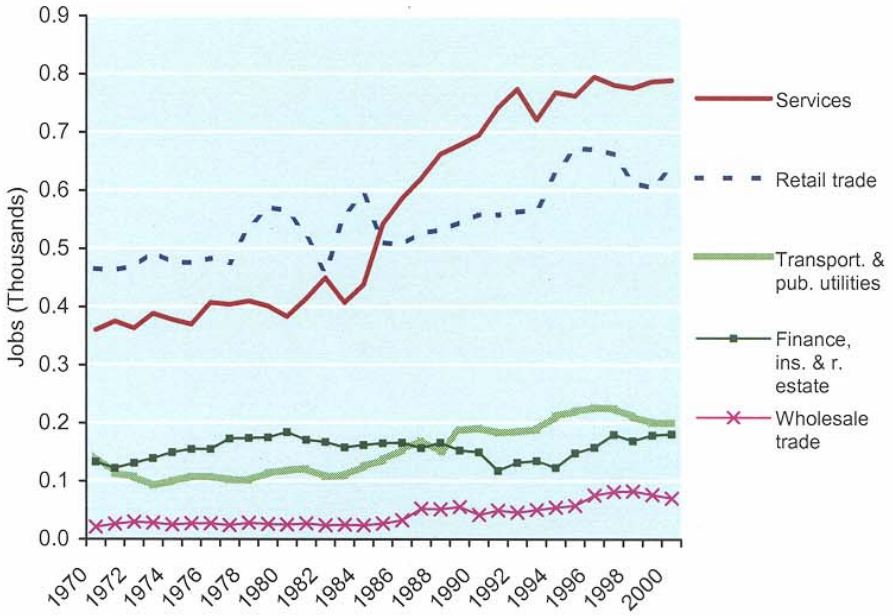
	1970	% of Total	2000	% of Total	New Employment	% of New Employment
Total Employment	3,451		4,440		989	
Wage and Salary Employment	2,503	72.5%	2,941	66.2%	438	44.3%
Proprietors' Employment	948	27.5%	1,499	33.8%	551	55.7%
Farm and Agricultural Services	668	19.4%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Farm	611	17.7%	577	13.0%	-34	NA
Ag. Services	57	1.7%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Mining	9	0.3%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	699	20.3%	437	9.8%	-262	NA
Services and Professional	1,122	32.5%	1,882	42.4%	760	76.8%
Transportation & Public Utilities	143	4.1%	200	4.5%	57	5.8%
Wholesale Trade	21	0.6%	71	1.6%	50	5.1%
Retail Trade	465	13.5%	641	14.4%	176	17.8%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	133	3.9%	181	4.1%	48	4.9%
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Others)	360	10.4%	789	17.8%	429	43.4%
Construction	127	3.7%	231	5.2%	104	10.5%
Government	826	23.9%	1,081	24.3%	255	25.8%

Agricultural Services include soil preparation services, crop services, etc. It also includes forestry services, such as reforestation services, and fishing, hunting, and trapping. ***Manufacturing*** includes paper, lumber and wood products manufacturing.

Services & Professional

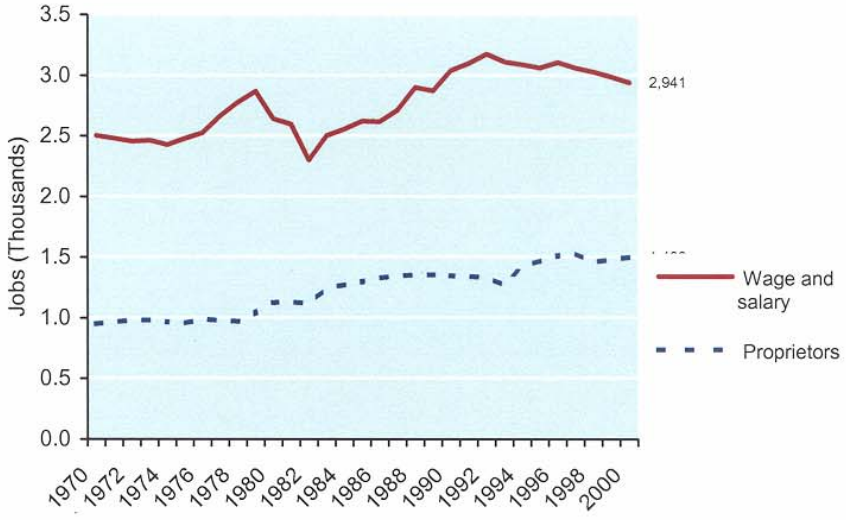
The fastest growing categories under Services and Professional are:

- Services (which includes health, business, legal, engineering and management services) represent 18% of total employment in 2000.
- Retail Trade accounts for 14% of total employment.



Employees vs. Proprietors

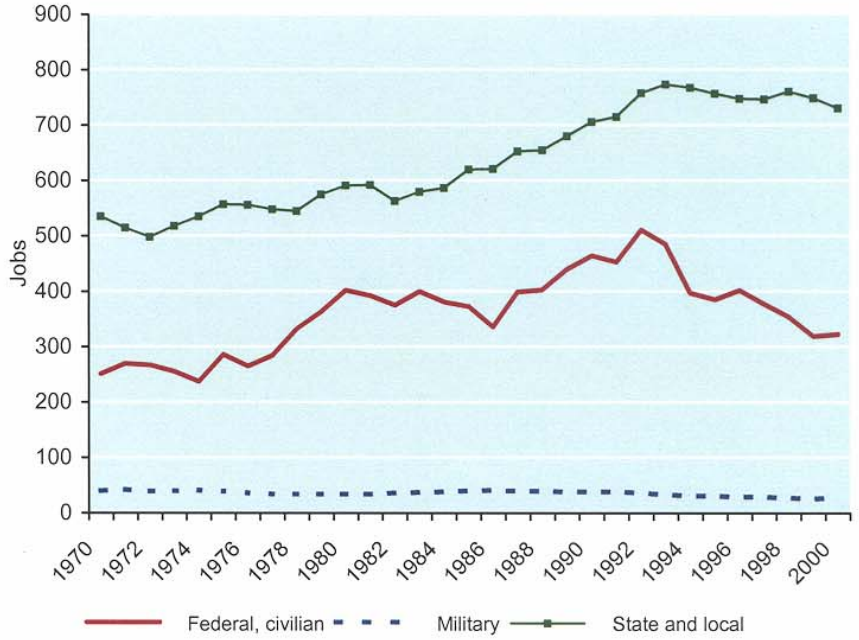
- From 1970 to 2000, the majority of job growth, 56% of new jobs, has been in proprietors.
- Employment of wage and salary employment (people who work for someone else) contributed to 44% of new employment from 1970 to 2000. In 1970, proprietors represented 73% of total employment; by 2000, they represented 66%.



Proprietors include sole ownerships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives.
Wage and salary employment refers to employees.

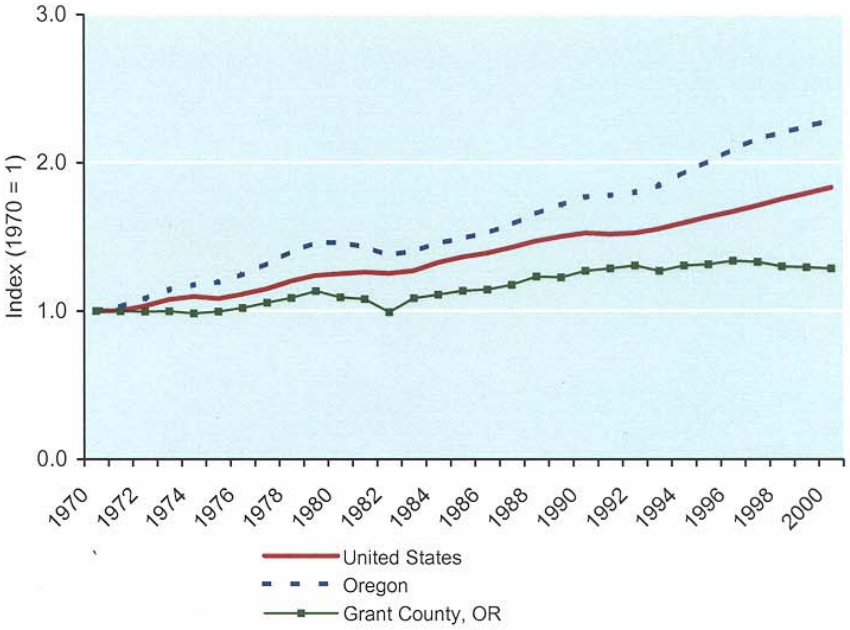
Government Jobs

- The majority of the growth in government employment has been in state and local government.

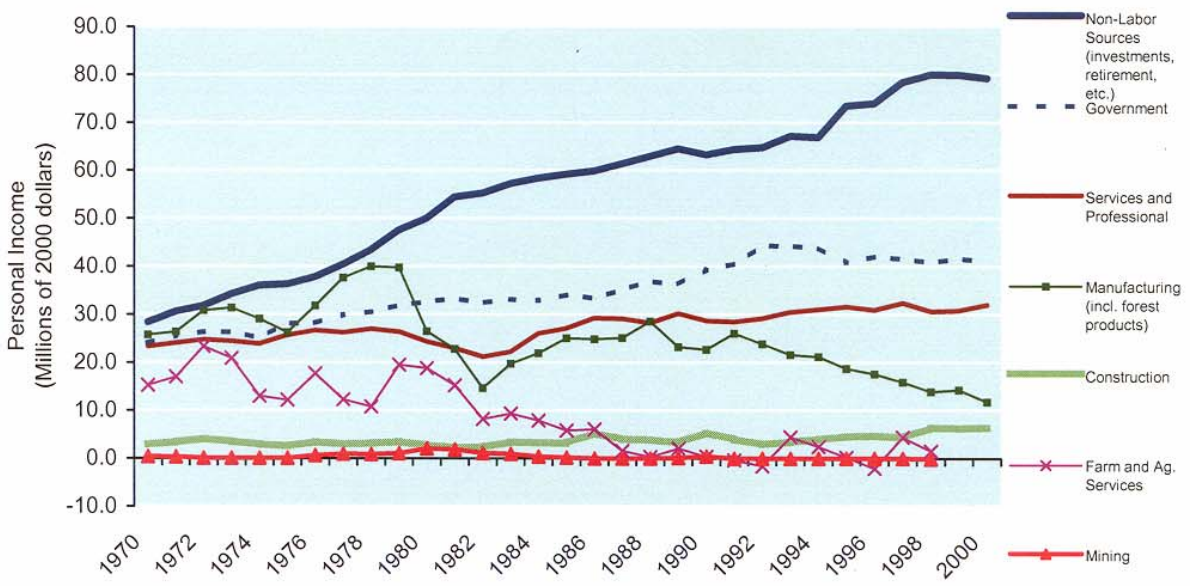


Job Growth Compared to the State and Nation

- Over the last 30 years job growth in Grant County, OR has been slower than the state and slower than the nation..



Personal Income



New Income by Type

All figures in millions of 2000 dollars	1970	% of Total in 1970	2000	% of Total in 2000	New Income 1970 to 2000	% of New Income
Total Personal Income*	117		167		50	
Farm and Agricultural Services	15	13.0%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Farm	14	12.2%	-3	-2.0%	-18	NA
Ag. Services	1	0.8%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Mining	0	0.3%	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Manufacturing (incl. forest products)	26	22.0%	12	7.1%	-14	NA
Services and Professional	23	19.9%	32	19.2%	9	17%
Transportation & Public Utilities	6	4.9%	8	4.6%	2	4%
Wholesale Trade	1	0.6%	2	1.0%	1	2%
Retail Trade	10	8.2%	8	4.9%	-1	NA
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1	1.2%	3	1.6%	1	3%
Services (Health, Legal, Business, Others)	6	5.0%	12	7.1%	6	12%
Construction	3	2.5%	6	3.8%	4	7%
Government	24	20.5%	41	24.7%	17	35%
Non-Labor Income	28	24.2%	79	47.5%	51	102%
Dividends, Interest & Rent	16	13.8%	44	26.5%	28	57%
Transfer Payments	12	10.4%	35	20.9%	23	46%

*The sum of the above categories do not add to total due to adjustments made for place of residence and personal contributions for social insurance made by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Personal Income

Net Change by Major Category

- From 1970 to 2000, Grant County, OR added $50 million in personal income, in real terms.
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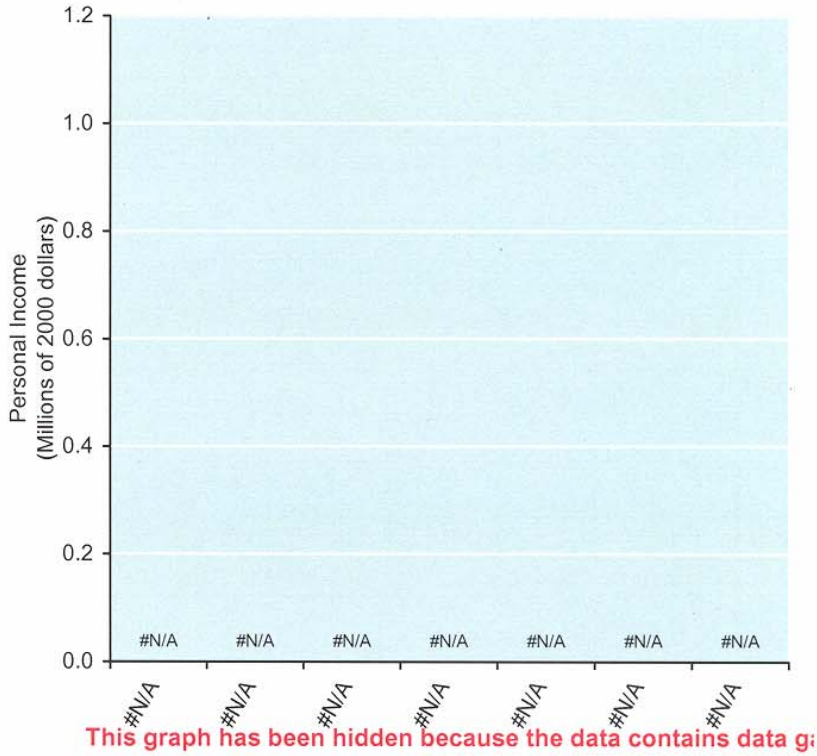
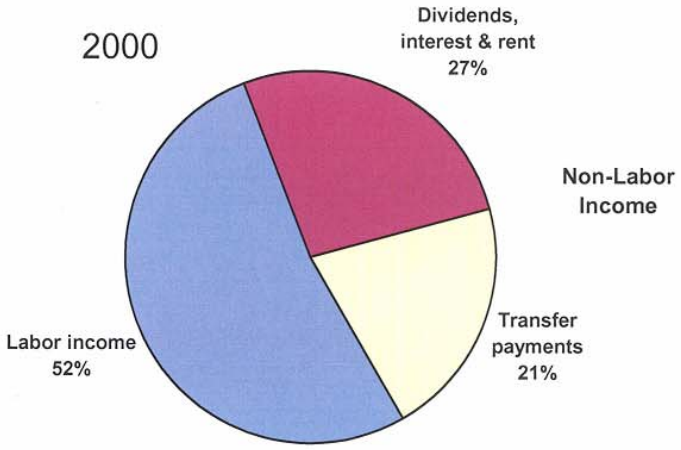


Income by Type 1970 & 2000

- In 1970, Non-Labor Income sources represented 24% of total personal income. By 2000, they comprised 47%.
- In 2000, Dividends, Interest and Rent represented 27% of total personal income. Transfer Payments comprised 21%.



Non-Labor Income includes Transfer Payments (primarily related to retirement) and Dividents, Interest and Rent (money earned from past investments).

Per Capita Income

- Per capita income, in real terms, increased by 7% from 1990 to 2000.

Per Capita Income

All income in millions of 2000 dollars (Except Per Capita)	1970	1970 % of Total	1980	1980 % of Total	1990	1990 % of Total	2000	2000 % of Total	% Change 90-00
Total Personal Income	117		153		156		167		7%
Non-Farm	103	88%	135	88%	157	101%	170	102%	8%
Farm	14	12%	18	12%	-1	-1%	-3	-2%	126%
Population (Thousands)	7.1		8.2		7.9		7.9		0%
Per Capita Income	16,501		18,654		19,805		21,149		7%

Note: Population estimates from the Bureau of Economic Analysis vary slightly from those in the Census (Page P-3).

Sources of Labor Income

- In 2000, proprietor's income accounted for 5% of total personal income, compared to 8% in 1990. From 1990 to 2000, proprietor's income shrank by 32%, in real terms. Wage and salary income during those years shrank by 2%.

Sources of Labor Income

All income in millions of 2000 dollars	1970	1970 % of Total	1980	1980 % of Total	1990	1990 % of Total	2000	2000 % of Total	% Change 90-00
Labor Sources									
Wage and Salary	64	55%	69	45%	70	45%	68	41%	-2%
Other Labor Income	4	4%	11	7%	15	9%	14	8%	-6%
Proprietor's	23	20%	27	18%	13	8%	9	5%	-32%
Non-Labor Sources	28	24%	50	33%	63	41%	79	47%	25%
Dividends, Interest & Rent	16	14%	31	20%	39	25%	44	27%	14%
Transfer Payments	12	10%	19	12%	24	16%	35	21%	43%

Percentages do not add to 100 because of adjustments made by BEA, such as residence, social security, and others.

- From 1990 to 2000 Non-Labor income sources grew by 25%.

Wage and salary is monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401(K) plans.

Other labor income is payments by employers to privately administered benefit plans for their employees, the fees paid to corporate directors, and miscellaneous fees. The payments to private benefit plans account for more than 98 percent of other labor income.

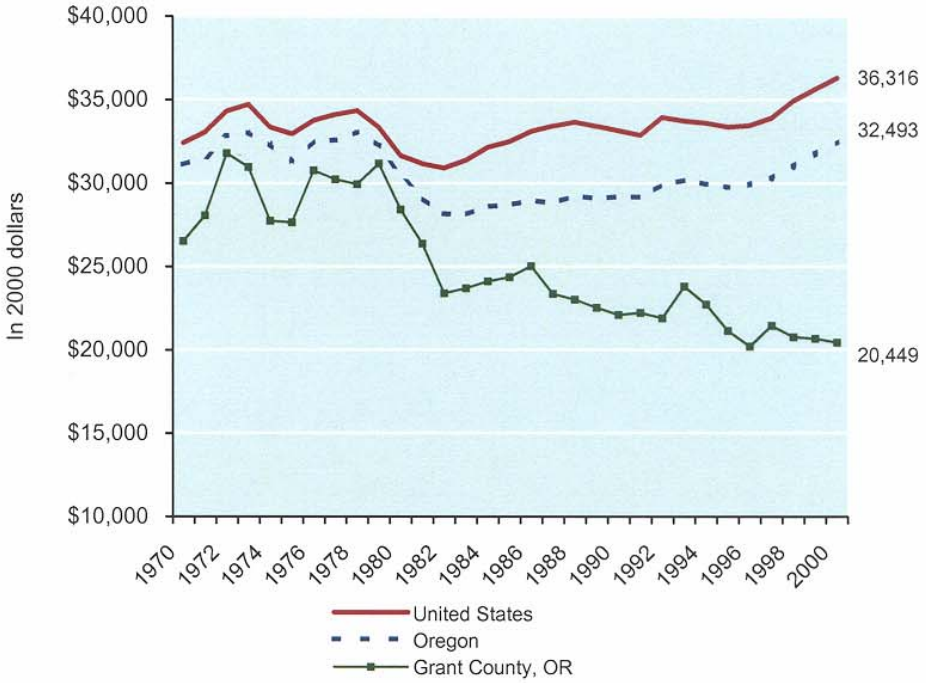
Proprietors is income of sole proprietorships, partnerships and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Average Earnings Per Job

- Average earnings per job in Grant County, OR, in real terms, have fallen from $26,522 in 1970 to $20,449 in 2000.

Average Earnings Compared to State and Nation

- In 1999, Average earnings per job in Grant County, OR are lower than the state and the nation.



Another Way to Look at Industry Groupings

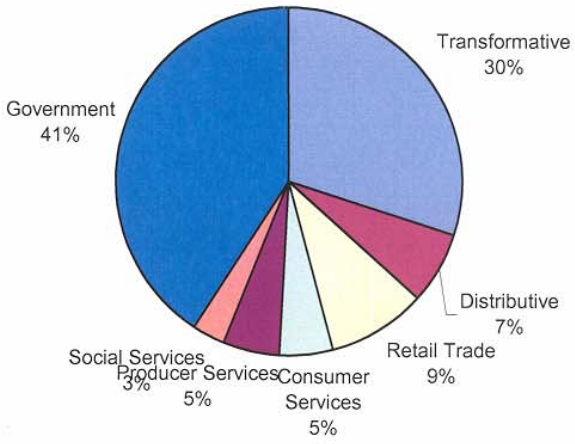
Another way to look at industry trends is to group industries differently, as shown in the table. This grouping allows a more detailed review of "service" sectors, which can be broken down into categories such as producer, consumer, social, and government services. Consumer services are generally low-paying. They include jobs in amusement and recreation, hotel and lodging, repair shops, motion pictures, household and personal services.

Social services include education and health care. Government services include state and local government, military, as well as federal employees, and public lands agencies. Producer services are defined as those services that are part of goods production and they include some of the higher paying sectors, such as finance, insurance, real estate, legal and business services, membership organizations, and engineering and management services.

Labor Income by Industry Grouping

- In 1990, the largest two industry groupings were in Government and Transformative. The largest two "service" types were Government and Producer Services.

1990



Labor Income by Industry Grouping

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Another Way to Look at Industry Groupings

Personal Income Change by Category 1990 to 2000

The largest contributors to new personal income from 1990 to 2000 in real terms, were:

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- #N/A

Personal Income

All figures in thousands of 2000 dollars.	1990	2000	New Income	% Change	% of New Income
Total Personal Income	155,869.3	166,927.0	11,057.7	7%	
LABOR INCOME					
Transformative					
Agriculture	379.4	#N/A	#N/A		
Mining	453.2	#N/A	#N/A		
Construction	5,370.2	6,410.0	1,039.8		
Manufacturing	22,689.0	11,808.0	-10,881.0		
Total	28,891.9	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Distributive					
Transportation & public utilities	5,513.8	7,683.0	2,169.2		
Wholesale Trade	1,092.2	1,652.0	559.8		
Total	6,606.1	9,335.0	2,728.9	41%	25%
Retail Trade	8,843.2	8,153.0	-690.2	-8%	NA
Consumer Services					
Hotels & Other Lodging	820.8	456.0	-364.8		
Personal Services	455.9	316.0	-139.9		
Household Services	392.6	#N/A	#N/A		
Repair Services	2,141.0	#N/A	#N/A		
Motion Pictures	748.4	#N/A	#N/A		
Amusements & Recreation	209.5	241.0	31.5		
Total	4,768.1	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Producer Services					
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,830.0	2,700.0	870.0		
Legal Services	822.1	622.0	-200.1		
Business Services	990.8	971.0	-19.8		
Engineering & Management Service	814.2	1,003.0	188.8		
Membership Organizations	774.7	904.0	129.3		
Total	5,231.9	6,200.0	968.1	19%	9%
Social Services					
Health Services	2,732.5	2,996.0	263.5		
Social Services	225.3	1,030.0	804.7		
Educational Services	32.9	#N/A	#N/A		
Total	2,990.8	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Government Services					
Federal, Civilian	20,623.2	18,011.0	-2,612.2		
Military	473.0	373.0	-100.0		
State and Local	18,287.2	22,824.0	4,536.8		
Total	39,383.3	41,208.0	1,824.7	5%	17%

Note: The sum of the above categories does not add to total because non-labor income is not included. See page P-9 for non-labor income data.

Non-Labor Sources of Income

The term "Non-Labor Income" is also referred by some economists as "Non-Earnings Income". It consists of Dividends, Interest and Rent (collectively often referred to as money earned from investments) and Transfer Payments (payments from governments to individuals, age-related, including Medicare, disability insurance payments, and retirements).

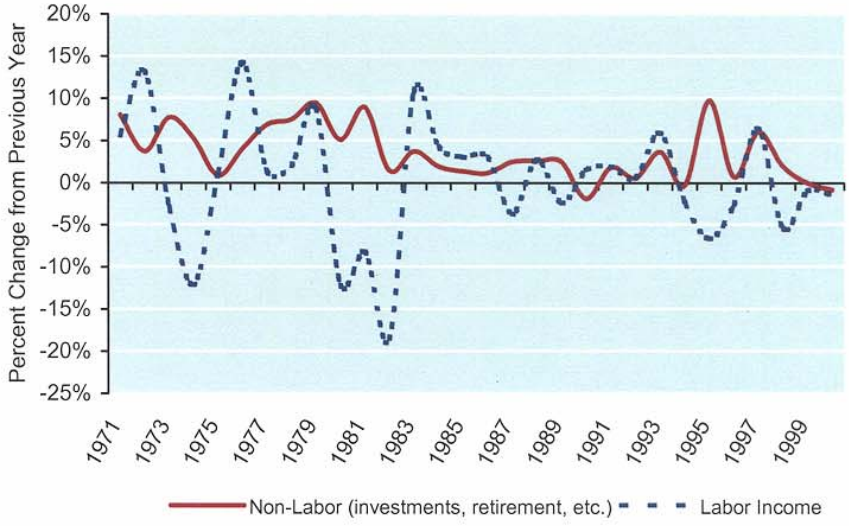
(See methods section for definitions and further explanations.)

Components of Transfer Payments

All figures in millions of 2000 dollars	1970	% of Total TP	1980	% of Total TP	2000	% of Total TP	New Payments 1970 to 2000	% of New Payments
Total transfer payments	12.2		19.1		34.9		22.7	
Government payments to individuals	11.4	93%	17.9	94%	33.4	96%	22.1	97%
Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments	6.2	51%	10.6	56%	15.7	45%	9.5	42%
Medical payments	1.53	13%	3.45	18%	11.44	33%	9.9	44%
Income maintenance benefit payments ("welfare")	0.7	5%	2.0	10%	2.8	8%	2.2	10%
Unemployment insurance benefit payments	1.8	15%	0.8	4%	2.5	7%	0.7	3%
Veterans benefit payments	1.1	9%	0.9	4%	0.8	2%	(0.3)	NA
Federal educ. & trng. asst. pay. (excl. vets)	0.1	0.9%	0.1	0.7%	0.1	0.2%	(0.0)	NA
Other payments to individuals	-	0.0%	0.1	0.3%	0.1	0.2%	0.1	0%
Payments to nonprofit institutions	0.5	4%	0.7	4%	0.9	3%	0.3	2%
Business payments to individuals	0.3	3%	0.5	3%	0.6	2%	0.3	1%

Labor vs. Non-Labor Income Stability

- Over the last 30 years Non-Labor Income sources have had a stabilizing effect relative to the frequent fluctuations of Labor Income sources in most areas.

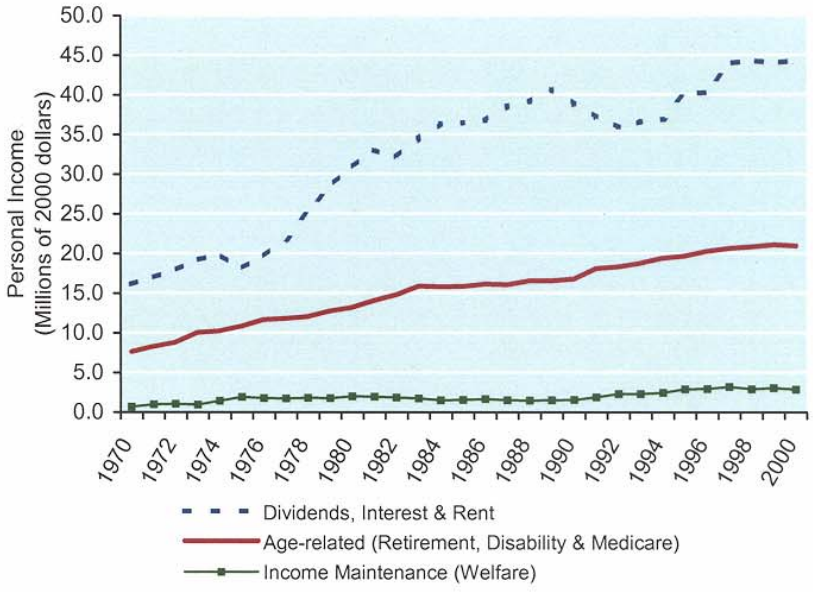


Non-Labor Sources of Income

Trends in Non-Labor Income by Type

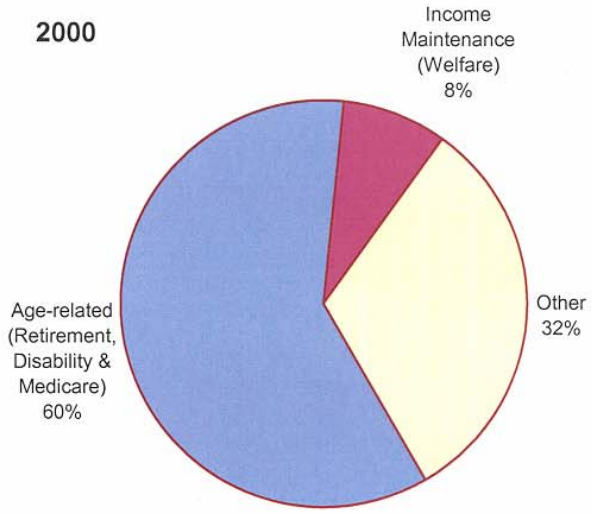
- The largest components of Non-Labor Income are from Dividends, Interest & Rent (i.e. money earned from past investments).

- In 2000 welfare represented 8 percent of transfer payments, and 1.8 percent of total personal income. This is down from 1980 and up from 1970.



Components of Transfer Payments

- In 2000, 60% of Transfer Payments were from age-related sources (retirement, disability, insurance payments, and Medicare) while 8% was from welfare.



Gross Income, Expenses, and Net Income from Farming and Ranching

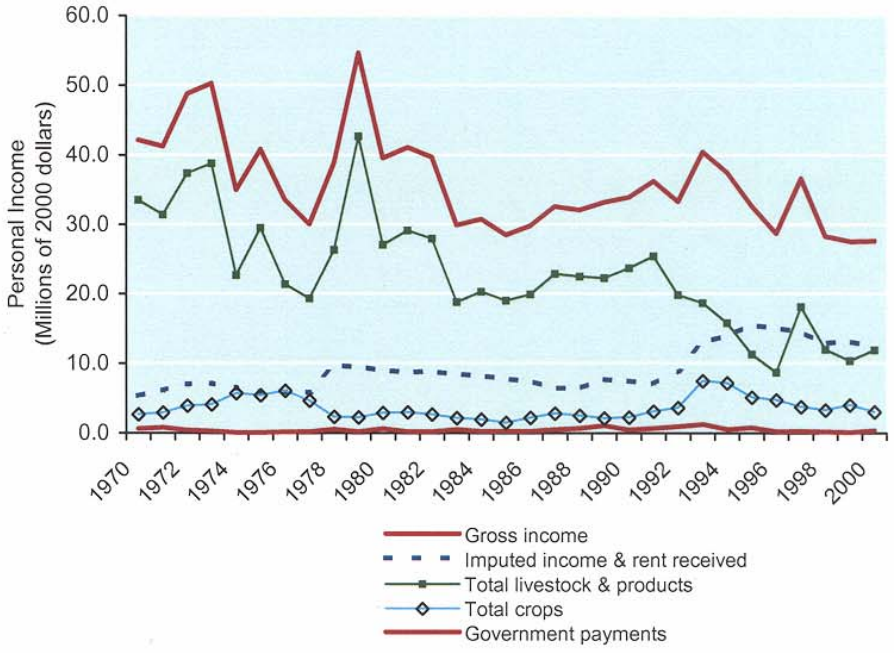
All figures in thousands of 2000 dollars	1970	% of Gross Income	1985	% of Gross Income	2000	% of Gross Income
Gross Income (Cash + Other)	42,122		28,461		27,625	
Cash Receipts from Marketings	36,171	86%	20,478	72%	14,888	54%
Livestock & Products	33,521	80%	19,030	67%	11,882	43%
Crops	2,650	6%	1,448	5%	3,006	11%
Other Income	5,952	14%	7,983	28%	12,737	46%
Government Payments	630	1%	246	1%	325	1%
Imputed Rent & Rent Received	5,321	13%	7,736	27%	12,412	45%
Production Expenses	29,642		23,950		32,547	
Realized Net Income (Income - Expenses)	12,480		4,511		(4,922)	
Value of Inventory Change	(1,007)	-2%	(1,869)	-7%	(2,721)	-10%
Total Net Income (Inc. corporate farms)	11,473		2,642		(7,643)	

Farm Income by Category

(Includes Ranching)

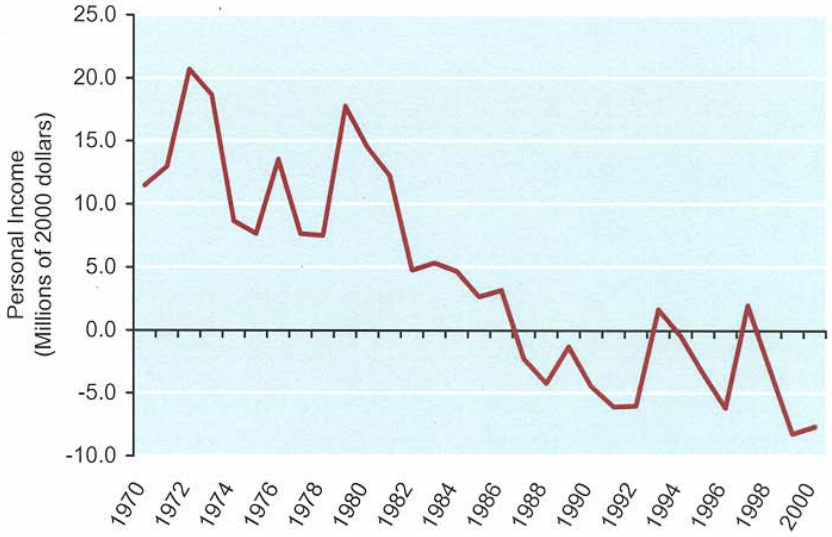
- In 1970, 80% of gross farm income was from livestock, while 6% was from crops. By 2000, 43% percent of gross income was from livestock, and 11% percent from crops.

- Income from government payments has remained unchanged from 1970 to 2000.



Net Farm Income

- Total net income from farming and ranching in Grant County, OR, in real terms, dropped from $11.5 million in 1970 to $2.6 million in 1985, and then dropped to -$7.6 million in 2000.

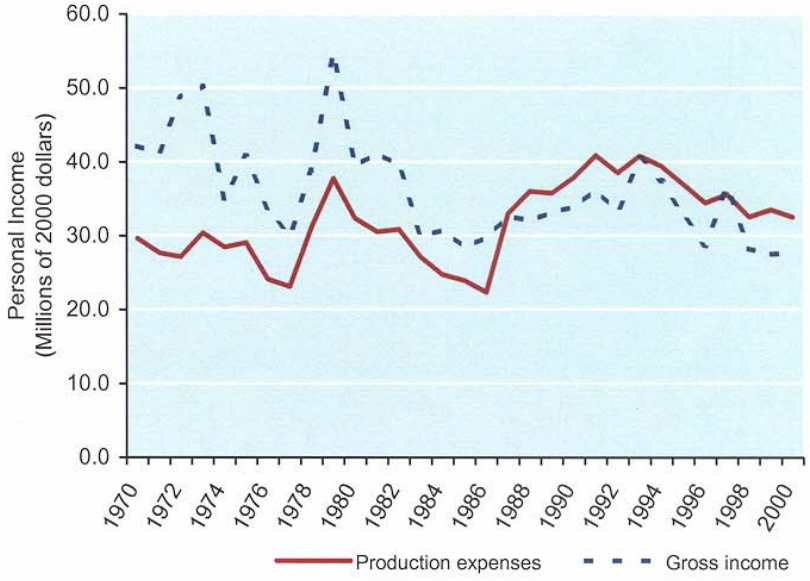


Net farm income can be counted as positive by the Department of Commerce, even with slim margins, because the value of inventories may rise.

Gross Income vs. Production Expenses

- In 1970 Gross Farm Income exceeded Production Expenses by $12 million.

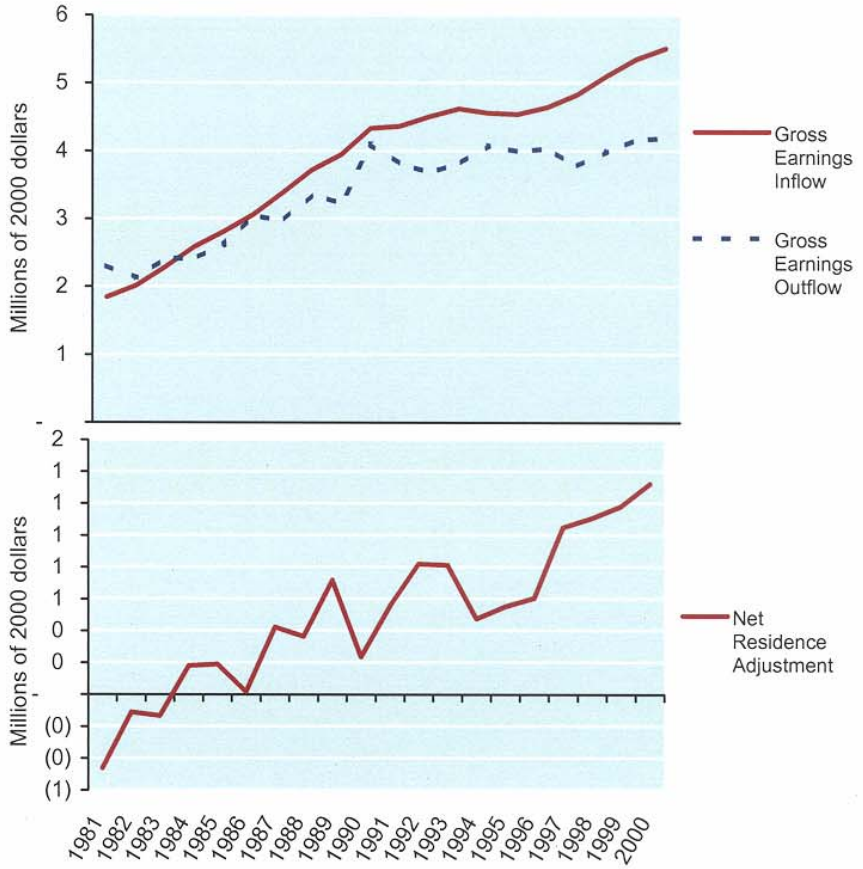
- By 2000 Gross Farm Income minus Production Expenses (realized net income) equaled -$4.9 million.



The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reports personal income in terms of location of residence. BEA calculates how much money is earned in the county by people living outside the county (Total Gross Earnings Outflow) and it calculates how much money is brought into the county by residents who work outside of the county (Total Gross Earnings Inflow). Subtracting one from the other gives the Net Residence Adjustment. The Inflow and Outflow Trends indicate whether the county is closely tied to others in terms of commuting.

Inflow & Outflows

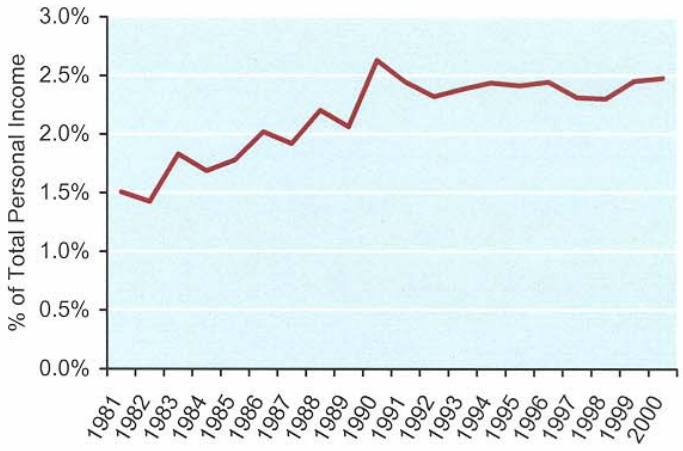
- Inflow outpaces Outflow. (See definitions above.)



- A positive Net Residential Adjustment indicates out-commuting for work to adjacent counties.

Outflows as a Percent of Total Personal Income

- In 2000, outflow represented 2.5% of total personal income in Grant County, OR, up from 1.8% during the 1980's.

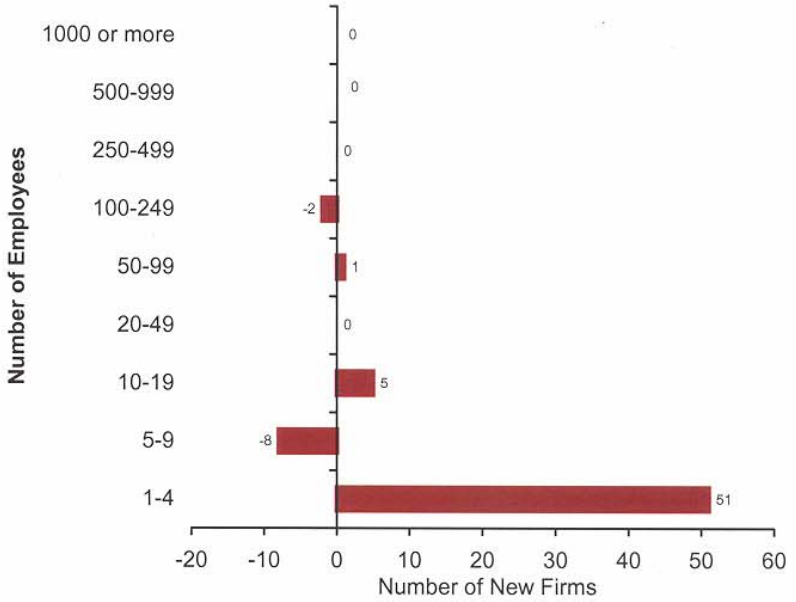


Business Establishments

In its annual report *County Business Patterns*, the Bureau of the Census lists employment by the size and type of employer. These statistics are useful to help determine what size of business, large or small, are adding most of the new jobs.

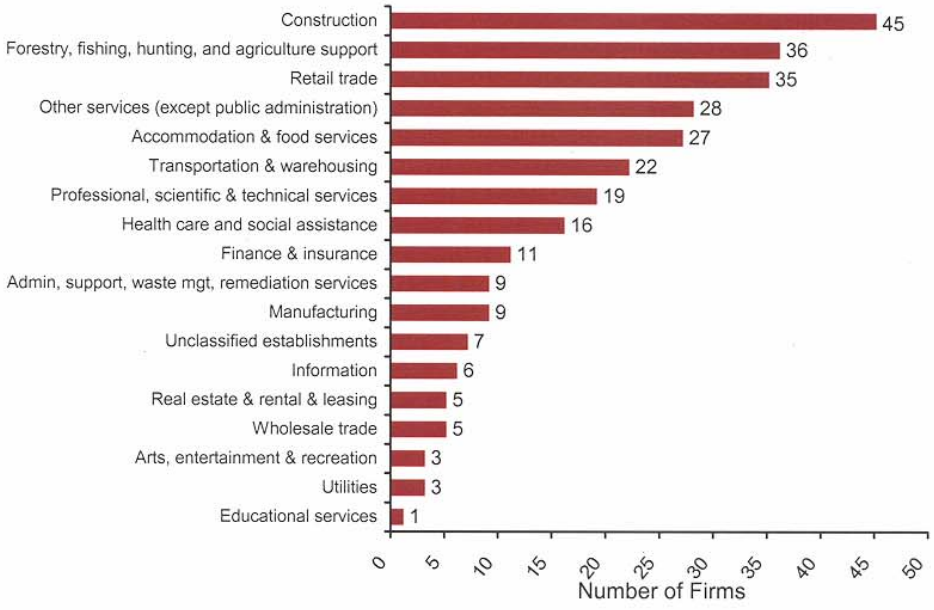
New Firms by Employment Size 1990 to 2000

- The majority of new businesses established in Grant County, OR from 1990 to 2000 have been small, with fewer than 20 employees.
- The largest growth has been in firms of 1-4 employees, with 51 new businesses.



Number of Firms by Major Category in 2000

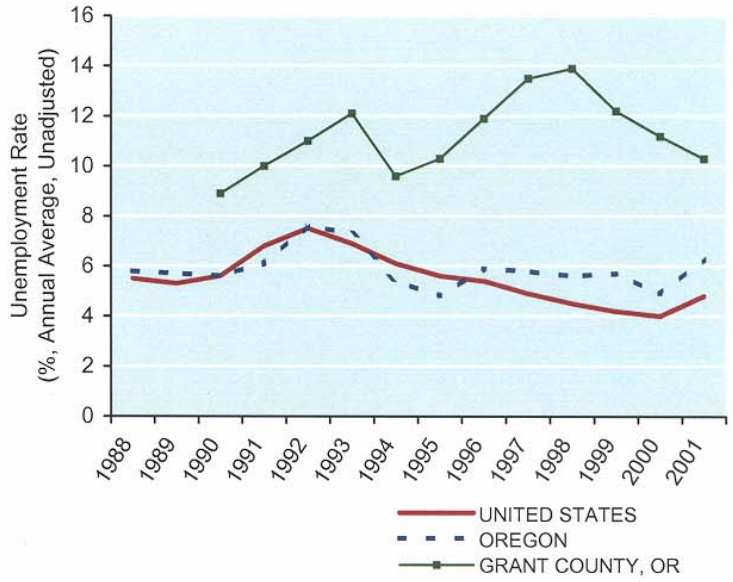
- The majority of firms are in Construction (45 firms) followed by Forestry, fishing, hunting, and agriculture support (36 firms), and Retail trade (35 firms).



Note: Data for this page was obtained from *County Business Patterns* (CBP), which counts only wage and salary employment. Therefore the self-employed ("proprietors" in previous sections of this profile) are not counted, and therefore total employment is underestimated. Also, data on this page was reported by CBP using the NAICS system. Previous pages used data from REIS, which uses the SIC system. See Methods Section for a discussion on the transition from SIC to NAICS.

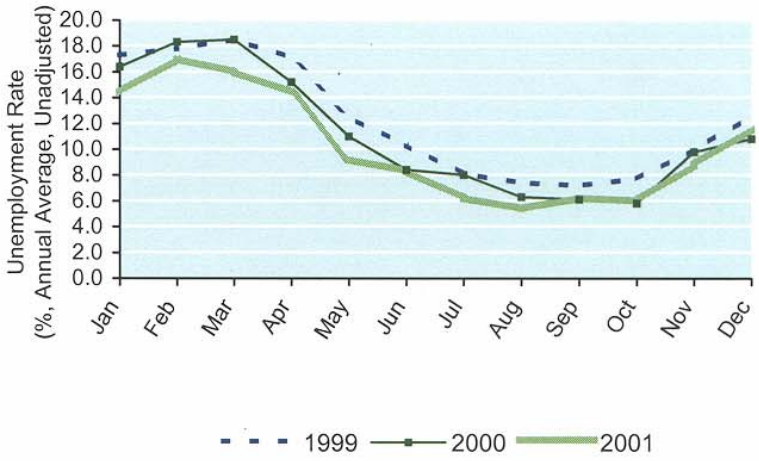
Annual Average Unemployment Rate Comparing County to State

- In 2001, the unemployment rate in Grant County, OR was 10.3%, compared to 6.3% for the state and 4.8% for the nation.



Unemployment Rate Seasonality

- This graph illustrates the seasonal variation in the unemployment rate over the last three years. In 2001, the unemployment rate varied from from a low of 5.4% to a high of 16.0%



APPENDICES

Data Sources

Data for this profile were obtained from four sources:

- Regional Economic Information System (REIS CD-ROM) of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor.
- *County Business Patterns*, Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce.
- Bureau of Census, US Department of Commerce.

The data in this profile is organized to show long-term trends at the county level. We used this method and geographic scale for several reasons: (1) trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of change than spot data for select years, (2) the most reliable information on long-term employment and income trends is available at the county level, and (3) communities within counties rarely function as economic units themselves. Finally, even though in many areas the most accurate geographic scale to understand economic changes may be at the multi-county or regional level, county-level data is useful in the context of existing political jurisdictions, such as county commissions and planning departments. The list below contains the World Wide Web sites and telephone numbers for the databases used in this report:

Bureau of Economic Analysis:
http://www.bea.doc.gov; Tel. 202-606-9600

Bureau of Labor Statistics:
http://stats.bls.gov:80/blshome; Tel. 202-606-5886

Bureau of Census:
http://www.census.gov; Tel. 303-969-7750

Oregon State University, Government Information Sharing Project:
http://govinfo.library.orst.edu; Tel. 541-737-4514.

University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center:
http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu; Tel. 804-982-2630

Use of Federal Rather than State Data Bases

Data from state agencies was not used for this profile. Many of the state and local sources of data do not include information on the self-employed or on the importance of non-labor income, such as retirement income and money earned from past investments. In many counties this can result in the underestimation of employment and total personal income by at least one third. The REIS disk of the Bureau of Economic Analysis contains the most robust data set and for this reason it was used as the primary source.

The only disadvantage of the REIS dataset is it's not as recent; 1999 being the latest for REIS, while state data sources provide data for as recent as 2000 and in some instances 2001. By providing long-term trends data, from 1970 to 1999, having the most recent data is less important than being able to discern where the county's economy was, and the direction in which it is headed in recent years.

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System

Employment and income information is organized by the US Department of Commerce according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. Industries are classified in broad categories (e.g., Farm), sub-categories (e.g., Agricultural production - crops), and progressively finer levels of detail (e.g., Ag. Production – cash grains). For a detailed description of SIC codes consult *The Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (National Technical Information Service, order no. PB-100012, Tel. 703-487-4600).

Services

Since much of the growth in labor earnings in the US economy over the last two decades has been in "services," it should noted that the term is defined in various ways by different researchers. Some economists define services broadly as "all output that does not come from the four goods-producing sectors: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and construction."[1] The US Department of Commerce defines services more narrowly as major groups 70-89 of the SIC code.[2] However, even their restricted classification includes a wide variety of sectors, ranging from hotels and lodging, and social services to business services, and engineering and management services.

[1] E. Ginzberg and G.J. Vojta. 1981. "The Service Sector in the US Economy." *Scientific American.* 244 (3): 48-55.

[2] SIC codes 70-89 are: Hotels, Lodging and Other Places, Personal Services, Business Services, Auto Repair, Miscellaneous Repair Services, Motion Pictures, Amusement and Recreation Services, Health Services, Legal Services, Educational Services, Social Services, Museum Services, Museums, Botanical, and Zoological Services, Engineering and Management Services, Private Households, and Services Not Elsewhere Classified.

In this profile, we define services broadly as "Services and professional" industries, and then also into categories -- such as producer, consumer, social and government services -- to gain a clearer picture of where service growth is taking place. We use the term Services and Professional to underscore an important point: service occupations are not just "hamburger flippers and maids," but rather consist of a combination of high-paying and low-paying professions, mixing physicians with barbers, and chambers maids with architects and financial consultants.

According to economist Lester Thurow, "Services is simply too heterogeneous to be an interesting category. The real issue is not the growth of services but whether the economy is making a successful transition from low-wage, low-skill industries … to high-wage, high-skill industries."[1] One way to gauge this is to follow the long-term trends in average earnings per job.

A Transition from SIC system to NAICS:
An Important Precaution on the Interpretation of Economic Trend Data.

Most of the historic data, from 1970 to 1999, used in this profile is based on industry data that is organized by the U.S. Department of Commerce using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. In the next few years, depending on the agency, data will organized according to a new system, called the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS, pronounced "nakes"). In this profile, only the section called Business Establishments, which uses data from *County Business Patterns*, is organized according the NAICS system.

The NAICS system is an improvement to the SIC system in several ways: first, businesses that use similar processes to produce goods or services are classified together. Previously, under the SIC system, some businesses were classified on the basis of their production processes while others were classified under different principles, such as class of consumer. Second, NAICS is a flexible system that will be updated every five years in order to keep pace with changes in the economy. Third, the NAICS system recognizes the uniqueness and rising importance of the "information economy," and provides several new categories that are new, such as cable program distributors, and database and directory publishers. Finally, and perhaps the most useful, the NAICS system provides seven sectors to better reflect services-producing businesses that were previously combined into one generic SIC division (the Services division). This new system allows the data user to differentiate more clearly between what was previously often lumped under the general heading of "services," into categories such as arts and entertainment; education; professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance, among others.

Arguably the most important change of NAICS is the recognition of hundreds of new businesses in the economy. NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the SIC's 10 divisions as seen in the table below. Creating these additional sector-level groupings allows NAICS to better reflect key business activities as well as chronicle their changes.

[1] Lester Thurow, *The Future of Capitalism* (New York: William and Morrow and Company), p. 71.

SIC Divisions vs. NAICS Sectors

SIC Divisions	*NAICS Sectors*
• **Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing**	• **Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting**
• **Mining**	• **Mining**
• **Construction**	• **Construction**
• **Manufacturing**	• **Manufacturing**
• **Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities**	• **Utilities** • **Transportation and Warehousing**
• **Wholesale Trade**	• **Wholesale Trade**
• **Retail Trade**	• **Retail Trade** • **Accommodation and Food Services**
• **Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate**	• **Finance and Insurance** **Real Estate and Rental and Leasing**
• **Services**	• **Information** • **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services** • **Administrative and Support and Waste** • **Management and Remediation Services** • **Educational Services** • **Health Care and Social Assistance** • **Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation** • **Other Services (except Public Administration)**
• **Public Administration**	• **Public Administration**
• **None (previously, categories within each division)**	• **Management of Companies and Enterprises**

Non-Labor Income

Non-labor income is a mix of Dividends, Interest, and Rent (money earned from past investments), and Transfer Payments (government payments to individuals). Private pension funds (e.g. 401(K) plans) are not counted as part of transfer payments.

Some data sources, such as "Section 202" data available from state unemployment insurance records and reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, do not report non-labor income. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), on the other hand, tracks non-labor income. In order to understand the actual growth (labor and non-labor) of personal income, the REIS/BEA data set must be used, and this is what was used for this profile.

Disclosures

Some data, such as employment and income figures in counties with small economies, are not available because of confidentiality restrictions. In order to protect information about individual businesses, data are sometimes suppressed or, in the case of the publication *County Business Patterns*, a range of values are given instead of a specific value. Generally, the smaller the geographic level of analysis or the smaller the economy under examination the higher the chances that industry-specific information will be suppressed.

In some of the profiles a few disclosure restrictions were encountered. Sometimes *County Business Patterns* data was used to estimate data where disclosures exist in the REIS/BEA database. In other instances the missing data was left blank, particularly if doing so has little effect on the ability to discern long-term trends. In other cases, where data was missing for one or two years, a rolling average was used to estimate the data gaps. In each case where disclosures were estimated, annotations were made in the Excel files.

Adjustments from Current to Real Dollars

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The US Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in this profile were adjusted to real (or constant) 2000 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is generally available as seasonally unadjusted or adjusted, and there is an advantage to using adjusted data. From the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site (http://stats.bls.gov/lauseas.htm), an explanation of why adjusted figures should be used, whenever possible: "Over the year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events including changes in weather, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical, long term trend, and other non-seasonal movements in the series."

Unadjusted numbers were used in this profile in order to obtain an annual average and because county-level data are not available in adjusted format from the Bureau of Labor Statistics web site. This may introduce some error in counties where the size of the workforce fluctuates seasonally, such as tourist destination areas.

Farm Income Footnote:

Note that farm income figures on pages 17 and 9 are not the same. In brief, the figures on page 17 (see table) reflect income from farming *enterprises* (farm proprietors and corporate income), while the farm figure on page 9 (see table) indicates personal income earned by *individuals* (both proprietors, and wage and salary employees) who work in farming.

Note also that the term "farm" includes farming and ranching, but not agricultural services such as supplying soil preparation services and veterinary and other animal services – see table on page 9.

Farm income on page 17 is calculated as follows:

Total cash receipts and other income
  less: Total production expenses
Realized net income
  plus: Value of inventory change
Total net income including corporate farms

Farm income on page 9 is calculated as follows:

Total net income including corporate farms
  less: Net income of corporate farms
  plus: Statistical adjustment
Total net farm proprietors' income
  plus: Farm wages and perquisites
  plus: Farm other labor income
Total farm labor and proprietors' income

Income:

Total Personal Income = private earnings, income from government and government enterprises, dividends, interest, and rent, and transfer payments plus adjustments for residence minus personal contributions for social insurance.
Wage and salary = monetary remuneration of employees, including employee contributions to certain deferred compensation programs, such as 401K plans.
Other labor income = payments by employers to privately administered benefit plans for their employees, the fees paid to corporate directors, and miscellaneous fees. The payments to private benefit plans account for more than 98 percent of other labor income
Proprietors' income = income from sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

Transfer Payments:

Transfer payments = payments to persons for which they do not render current services. As a component of personal income, they are payments by government and business to individuals and nonprofit institutions.
Retirement & disab. insurance benefit payments = Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance payments (Social Security), Railroad Retirement and Disability payments, Federal Civilian Employee & Disability Payments, Military Retirement, and State and Local Government Employee retirement payments.
Medical payments = Medicare, public assistance medical care and CHAMPUS payments.
Income maintenance (welfare) = Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Food Stamps, and Other Income Maintenance Payments, such as emergency assistance, foster care payments and energy assistance payments.
Unemployment insurance benefit payments = unemployment compensation for state and federal civilian employees, unemployment compensation for railroad workers, and unemployment compensation for veterans.
Veterans benefits = primarily compensation to veterans for their disabilities and payments to their survivors.
Federal education and training assistance = Job Corps payments, interest payments on Guaranteed Student Loans, federal fellowship payments, and student assistance for higher education.
Other government payments = compensation of survivors of public safety officers and compensation of victims of crime. In Alaska this item includes Alaska Permanent Fund payments.
Payments to nonprofit institutions = payments for development and research contracts. For example, it includes payments for foster home care supervised by private agencies.
Business payments to individuals = personal-injury liability payments, cash prizes, and pension benefits financed by the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation.